Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. MILTON B. HOPKINS. Of Clinton County.

The Treasury Note Scheme. The Republican leaders do not appear to have the courage or sagueity to meet and overcome our financial difficulties, or to profit by the experience of the past. Every Governmental attempt to make paper equal to coin, based simply upon the public faith, has ended not only in disaster to the citizen individually but a national bankruptcy. A paper currency to a limited extent would doubtless be a temporary relief in our present fir ancial necessities, and that may be a justification for the issue, as proposed, of one hun dred and fifty millions of Treasury notes and for making them a legal tender in the payment of all public and private obligation , but onless this measure is accompanied with a tax levy sufficient to meet the pecuniary obligations of the Govern ment and inspire confidence in its ability to fulfill its pledge of faith, the Treasury notes will inevitably depreciate in value. So long as they pass current, or even at a small depreciation, as it is the easiest way to provide for the payment of the public indebtedness, the temptation will be almost irresistible to depend upon that resource to meet the current obligations of the Government. And if this is done national bankruptcy and repudiation will be the ultimate result, and that too at no distant day. Congress should not authorize the issue of a single treasury note without at the same time providing a tax levy which will be ample to give confidence in the ability of the Government to meet its pecuniary obligations. Financiers will not invest funds in Government securities unless the ability of the Government as t only but its willingness to fulfill its pledges of faith is demonstrated. If this is not done all descriptions of Government securities must decline in value. A similar kind of financiering to that now proposed was tried during our revolutionary era. To meet the necessities of that period \$2,000,000 of continental currency was first issued. That sum went at its face. That amount was increased to \$300, 000,000 and it was made a legal tender. But

During the French Revolution there were two issues of Treasury notes, both of which became entirely worthless. In April, 1790, 400,000,000 francs of Government notes were issued, called "assignats." Four months afterwards the amount was trebled. In all forty thousand millions of francs were issued, none of which were redeemed. In six years only, these "assignats" became valueless. Subsequently, another description of "Treasury notes" was issued, called "mandates," and landed property was specifically pledged for for their redemption. Six hundred millions of franca were first issued, and this sum was increased to twenty four hundred millions, but even with that security, and the pledge of public faith, these "mandates" followed in the footsteps of the "assignats," and became entirely worthless.

this did not prevent its depreciation, until a bush-

el would not buy a breakfast.

The Bank of England notes, which were made an absolute tender during the wars of Napoleon. a period of thirty years, notwithstanding the security upon which they were based, depreciated near thirty per cent. below the specie standard. These are facts which should receive consideration, especially by our law makers. And our "Treasury notes" will likewise depreciate in value unless the amount issued is restricted to what is required as a circulating medium for the conduct of the business of the country and a tax levied sufficient to maintain the credit of the Government and fulfill its pecuniary obligations. Eighty years ago John Abans announced principles for the management of National finances, which are equally applicable to the present period as then, and which, if we are wise, will be adhered to now. He said:

A certain sum of money is necessary to circulate among society in order to carry on their business. Phis precise sum is discoverable by calculation and reducible to certainty. You emit paper money or any other currency for this purpose until you reach this rule, and it will not depreciate. After you reach this rule it will depreciate, and no power or act of legislation hitherto invented can prevent it. In the case of paper, if you go on emitting forever, the whole mass will be worth no more than that which was emitted within the rule.

The principles of the Democracy are directly averse to the financial schemes of those who now have the control of the Government, and it will be wise to let the responsibility rest entirely with

Censuring a Democratic Offender and Whitewashing a Republican One.

We suppose the thought has occurred to our readers a score of times that, had a Democratic Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Torcey, for instance, acted as Secretary WELLES did in authorizing his brother in law to plunder the Government Tressury of \$70,000, there would have been no end to the outery raised against him. The press would have discussed the act with just severity, public meetings would have resolved against it, and Congress censured it. In fact, Mr. Tovory, for an improdent act in relation to a coal contract, was censured by the last Congress, and yet, in comparison with the maladministration of Secretary WELLES, Torcey's action was spotless in its honesty and propriety! Mr. Halk, in his speech in opposition to whitewashing Welles, referred to this fact in his usual caustic style. He said:

"But, Mr. President, let me ask you to imagme, if you can, for a moment, what would have been the conduct of these Republican Semitors setting around me if we had found such a misap plication of the public funds by a Democratic Secretary? Why, sir, the vocabulary of Greenin and Roman literature would have been exhausted for classic epithets with which the polished Sena tor from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] would have overwhelmed the Democratic definquent who had put \$70,000 of the public money into the pocket of one of his family. Here would have been the impulsive Senator from Michigan Mr. Chandler, not now in his seat, standing up like the last of the tribunes, and invoking the judgment of death upon the man who had made such a use of the sublic funds at such a time; and the keen glance of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance Mr. Fessendent would have looked through all the gossamer with which such Democratic de linguency would have sought to shield itself from the public gaze. Sir, there is an instructive lesson on this subject, for which I am indebted to the honorable Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman.] When he was in the other House, and there was a little misapplication of the public funds by the Secretary of the Navy, who came from the same town and the same State with the present Secretary-no reflections on Connecticut or Hartford; but it is a coincidence, that is all [hughter]-Mr. Dixon-You need not make any apology on that subject at ail.

"Mr. Hale-If there was any reproach to be cast upon Connecticut or Hartford, the fact that tt has produced my friend would cover a multitude of sins. [Laughter] But, sir, when this Malignant Attack on the Commander in Chief the State of Connecticut and the city of Hartford was under consideration, a representative from Ohio, by the name of John Sherman, investigated that matter, and he submitted these reso utions: " Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy

has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Gov-"He had abused his power in the selection of that he was a friend. Well, sir, it was not right

for a Democratic Secretary then to select his par- President is now himself acting as Commanderticular friends.

livery of live oak timber, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service. "Resolved; That the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy of the patronage in the navy rangement places him." This atrocious attempt

highly injurious to the public service." On the 13th of June, 1860, as will appear by the knows that the movements of General Halleck journals, Mr. Sherman moved the previous ques- and General Buell, whether recent or remote, and put on the main question, it was decided in the are the results of the execution of General affirmative by one hundred and one to seventy. McClellan's plans and orders. The recent one, and the resolution was passed by a vote of actions of Somerset and Fort Henry are the first one hundred and eight to forty one, as appears by victorious steps in Gen. McClellan's vast and comthe journal of the House. At that time there prehensive plan for the suppression of the rebelwas not a Republican majority, if I am rightly lion and the restoration of the Union. These least, there was not a majority there sufficient to for circulation at the West. Let me again assure enable them to elect so staunch a man as Speaker | your readers, therefore, that Gen. McClellan is as my friend from Ohio. The House was about Commander in Chief of the army of the United equally divided between the Democrats and the States in deed as well as in name; and if there are Republicans. There were a few who turned the any so stupid or obstinate as not to believe it. scale, but there was no Republican majority in they will soon become unpleasantly convinced of

vote of more than two to one." BRIGHT'S VACANT PLACE .- Speaking of the special friends and worshipers of Jim Lane, out United States Senatorship, the Indiana American, published in this city, had the following para- crusade of that stupendous humbug. When Lane graphs vesterday. We give them as coming from was running around here ventilating "his grand a conscientious Republican, who thinks what he expedition," and begging everybody, from Senasays, and keeps up a devit of a thinking all the tors, to blow his trumbet, Gen. McClellan, dis-

to see Mr. Bright returned to the Senate rather tenance him or "his expedition." The President than Col. Thompson, or Mr. Owen, whose error never sanctioned his scheme, but expressly stipais the same as Col. Thompson's.

The Sentinel announces Col. Cyrus M. Allen as one of the candidates for the vacant Senatorship. There is entire unanimity in the opinion that he is the best man in the State for the place. One man and only one believes it, and he be-

Gov. Morton left Washington vesterday afternoon for this city. He may arrive at 5 A. M. to morrow. His numerous triends are invited to call and see him early.

For the Dally State Sentinel. The Expulsion of Bright.

MR. EDITOR ; From the fact that your readers frequently see articles in the columns of the Sentinel condemning the action of the United States Senate in expelling Mr. Bright, some fort is to be made to redress the wrongs he has suffered at the hands of the Senate, at the coming election in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Bright, and upon which he was expelled, was insufficient. The writing and delivering the letter to Mr. Lincoln was simply an act of courtesy that in times of quiet would have received no notice from the public.

pelled him from the Senate for writing that let- thority for saying that there is no prospect of any ter will be ashamed of the act.

quire, or make a fuss about it. party met in Convention and made their nomina- doning the contest in despair. tions and their platform. Our ticket is / But the very reverse is known to be the fact. right-our platform is right-and the Dem There is every reason to believe that the success ocrats of Indiana are right. Abolitionists of the cause for which they are fighting never are wrong, and Secessionists are wrong- appeared to them to be so certain as at present. all the Democrats have to do is to sustain the They have the positive assurance from their agents right and condemn the wrong. We can not afford in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon will, in a few to go out of the way to accept new issues. We days, publicly announce his intention to recognize have too much at stake; we have good men on their independence and to raise the blockade of our ticket and a good platform. Let us lay aside their ports. And it is morally certain that, in every unnecessary weight and run the race before this step, he would be instantly followed by the us with confidence and hope-hoping the day may Governments of England and Spain. Even if soon come when Abolitionists and secessionists this were not so-if the people of the Southern

country again enjoying peace: ored-no man of his years has been flattered are a united people, and they are terribly in earmore; he can afford to make a little sacrifice now nest. Some time ago I asked an officer in the for the good of his country. Patriotism calls on Confederate army, who, after suffering a long him now to permit the record unide in his case in imprisonment, first at Fort McHenry, then the Senate of the United States, to stand unre at Fort Latayette, and finally at Fort Warren, versed; it is a valuable record; it furnishes a much but who had been exchanged, and was on his needed precedent -- a precedent which, when prop | way down to Fortress Monroe, thence to go to erly followed, will purge the Senate of some half Richmond: I asked him what the South was fighta dozen disunion Abolitionists The signs of the ing for. He was about to make an angry reply times indicate that the work of expulsion has just at first, but seeing that I was not jesting, he askcommenced—the precedent is made—those that ed, "Do you really want to know?" helped to make it can't complain when their turn | I replied that I did. comes; when it comes the friends of the Union "We are fighting," he said, "for the independ will rejoice—the country will be delivered from ence of our country, and for a separate national-

The Morgan Purchases.

report to the fact that he had heard from owners pay a paltry tax on tea. We will fight eighteen and sellers of vessels no complaint that by the years if necessary, and then think our independperation of the system of purchases they had ence cheaply won. The North can never invade been oppressed or aggrieved, is bringing out state. Our country. You may take possession of a few ments from sellers, which show that Mr. Morgan's places on the coast, and ravage the border States, was not the only brokerage made in the purchas. but you can not invade the Southern States. Our es, and that the Government was bled very freely people would surround your armies like a swarm in addition to his liberal compensation. Taylor & of bees, and sting them to death." There was Jewett, shipowners of N. York, state they found it some vapor here; but there was also some truth. impossible to sell a new steamer to the Departmentwithout the intervention of other parties, who demanded large bribes for their services in procuring the purchase to be made. They also, affirm that the statement in Mr. Morgan's list of prices asked for vessels, that they had asked \$130,000 for their steamship, the Mercedita, whereas he purchased her for \$100,000, is untrue, that they offered ber to the Secretary him self, some time before, at \$100,000, and had never asked more. If this transaction is a specimen, Mr. Morgan's 21, per cent commission was but a squal part of the robbery of the Govern- in the minds of well meaning persons, including

ment in these purchases -Cin. Gazette. arge sum of money for the purpose of freeing the slaves in the State of Delaware and in the District of Columbia-the money to be paid to the slaveholders as compensation for their loss. Of course, if slavery is to be abolished by legislative enactment, it is nothing but right that the before a committee of three, composed of himself, owners should be compensated. But this is not the business of Congress. If the people of Delaware want to abolish slavery, they can do so just as New York, Permsylvania and New Jersey did. without the intervention of Congress. If the penale of the District of Columbia want it abolished, they ought to be required to bear the burden and pay the cost themselves. The people without being taxed to buy up Delaware and District of Columbia slaves. It would be a rather dangerous experiment to attempt to impose upon them a tax for such a purpose at the present the effect of the firing upon the various parts of time. They are willing to be taxed to prosecute the boat. The boat was fastened to the shore he war, but not for buying up negroes and set-

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION IN THE SOUTH .-The Bowling Green Courier, speaking of the en-

any them free - N. A. Ledger.

listment question in the South, says: Our volunteers enlisted to fight, they expected The first experiment with a shell then followed, to fight, and they are not going to return home with a charge of eleven pounds of powder. When until they are convinced that no fighting is to be all was ready, the boat was cleared of the comdone. They are ready to fight-to march all pany, most of us retiring to the shore, Capt. Connight and fight all day-to fight and be beaten, stable alone remaining to discharge the gun. and then to fight again. We think they will have Ready! fire! A deafening concussion, and in an plenty of it to do. We think before any of them | instant the huge shell was seen mounting in the will be asked to re enfist they will have a taste of air with a magnificent curve, and its terrible roar blood; that the war will have commenced in earn- gradually diminishing as its distance from us rap est; that the two armies will have closed in a idly increased. It may have risen to the height death struggle, and then all will demand to be in of half a mile, and was almost lost to view beat the death."

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

delinquency of the Secretary of the Navy from the Army by the Radical Abolitionists-The Facts Concerning the Re Enlistment of the Soldiers in the Confederate Army. WASHINGTON, February 9

The Abolitionists in Washington, both in and out of Congress, are pursuing Gen. McClellan with the malignity of fiends. Having signally failed in their open attacks upon him, they now resort to the most insidious and cowardly means of placing him in a false position before the army. a coal agent. I do not know whether the agent | They have gone so far as to whisper and hint that was a relative of Mr. Toucey or not. I am told the Commander in Chief has been degraded by the President and Secretary of War; that the in Chief; and that Gen. McClellan has been re-" Resolved, That the contract made by the stricted to the command of the army of the Poto-Secretary of the Navy, under date of September mac alone. It has even been telegraphed hence 23, 1858, with William C. N. Swift, for the de to the leading Abolition journal in New York that "Gen. McClellan will not resign in consequence of this change, but will strive, in the Department of the Potomac, to rival Gen. Buell and Gen. Halleck, on a level with whom the new aryards among members of Congress, was destruct to degrade the Commander-in-Chief had the same ive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and origin as the fabulous reports of the conversations of Jim Lane with the President and General There were two other resolutions of censure, McClellan; but its falsity will be exploded much and I will tell you how that house received them | sooner than they were. The whole country tion, and it was seconded, and the motion being the movements of all the Generals under them. nformed, in the House of Representatives. At stabs at Gen. McClellan were doubtless intended the House; and yet, on a vote of censure on the the fact. And there is another fact which may Secretary of the Navy for a misuse of the dis- as well be mentioned in this connection. It is cretion which the law had confided to him, that that if the rebellion is not attacked and van-Democratic Secretary from the city of Hartford, quished by the plans adopted by Gen. McClellan. in the State of Connecticut, was censured by a the execution of which has now been commenced. it will not be crushed at all. The attack on Gen. McClellan is made by the

of revenge at the supposed action of General McCletlan in exposing and defeating the hideous gusted at the man's antecedents and known dc-We are quite free to say that we would prefer signs, refused to see him, or in any way to counlated that, in all things, Lane should not under General Hunter's orders. These are the facts. But Laue's friends, believing that General Mc-Clellan gave General Hunter a hint to "squelch" Lane's vanity, are yelping and snarling at be General's heels like a pack of rabid curs. Fremont's friends, too, are observed of late to wear a self-satisfied smile, and to drop hints about Fremont's "valuable services" being about o be called into requisition again. Up to this time it is certain that, so far as any action on the part of the President and Secretary of War is concerned, nothing has been done to lift the Pathfinder out of the obscurity to which he has been most justly consigned. But, as the abolition element in the Senate is exceedingly strong, it is understood that, as soon as Jim Lane resumes his eat in that body, a tremenduous pressure will be brought to bear upon the President to restore Fremont to his former position.

grounds are furnished for the belief that an ef. /2 Some of the eastern newspapers are building very sanguine expectations upon the alleged fact that the term of the enlistment of the Southern soldiers would expire in May, and that they would not re chilst. The inference they draw is, that, There can be no doubt in the mind of any sane after the month of May, there will be no rebel person, that the particular charge alleged against army to fight, or, at best, an army composed of raw recruits. And the application they make is, that, if we wait till May, we can overrun the South at pleasure. Now, this is a very grave mistake. Even supposing the alleged fact to be true, the "raw recruits" would not be so very raw, for the reserves and newly raised regiments have been drilling with great assiduity, and they would The time is not far distant when those who ex- fight with desperation. But there is good audiminution in the strength of the rebel armies But whether his expolsion was right or wrong, now in the field for at least a year to come. If the Democratic party need not necessarily in the alleged fact were true, it would be equivalent to saying that the Southern States considered

On the 8th of January last, the Democratic | their case hopeless, and were on the point of aban will be buried in one common grave, and our States are left to fight out their own battles-no one but a dreamer can doubt what their course Mr. Bright in times past has been highly hon- will be. Misguided, deluded they are. But they

S. ity. We are twe,ve millions of people-four times as numerous as the people of the American colonies when they gained their independence. The appeal of Secretary Welles in his Morgan | They fought eight years because they would not

la constant de la con Special correspondence of the M ssouri Democrat. Mortar Boats.

Test of the Mortar Boats-Thirteen inch Shell Thrown Three Miles and a Half-The Mortar Boat Stands it Well-The Experiment a Perfect Success.

In respect to the efficiency of the mortar boats

constructed at St. Louis at the suggestion of

Cairo, February 9, 1862.

General Fremont, there have been many doubts a number of army and pavy officers. They have been thought clumsy, insufficient in their bulwarks, incapable of bearing the heavy mortars Ist is proposed, we see to appeopriate a designed for them, and beyond all question in capable of resisting the terrible concussion which would attend the firing of a thirteen inch shell. All these opinions and prognostications have been overthrown to day by the experiment made under the superintendence of Captain Constable, and Captain Kitty of the gunboat Mound City, and Captain Dove of the gunboat Louisville. One of the mortar boats. No. 35, was taken in tow this morning by three steam tugs and conveved to a point a few hundred vards below Fort Holt, on the Kentucky shore. The hage mortar had previously been placed on board, and fired upon one of Rodman's moriar carriages or beds. will have burdens emough imposed upon them Ten or twelve of the thirteen inch shells were prepared, filled, however, with wet sand instead of powder, the object of the experiment simply being to ascertain the range of the mortar and

> straight sheet of water five or six miles, toward Everything having been got in rendiness, Capt. Constable fired a small charge of four pounds of powder, for the purpose of "scaling" the mortar. fore it began to make its descending curve.

> and the mortar directed down the river, which

from that point stretches away in a broad and

On its disappearance our eves were eagerly directed to the river's level to mark its fail. It was wonderful to wait so long, the seconds lengthen # ing out as it seemed to minutes. The suspense THOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNI was relieved by the sudden shooting up from the ted States dated August 19, 1861, and payable three years

water's line of a white column of spray far down from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the Mississippi, and, as it was estimated, two and 2 half miles away from us. The mortar-boat was scarcely moved by the explosion, and the mortar-carriage recoiled but two or three inches. This was very encouraging. The second experiment was made with twenty

pounds of powder, Capt. Constitule again discharging the gun. The concussion was terrific. Some distance in the rear of the boat where I was standing, it was not painful, but those who and verification at least three full business days before remained alongside and in the boat were considerable shocked. The shell rose beautifully, mounting much higher in the air, and at the expiration of 29% seconds, struck the water at an estimated distance of three miles. This concussion showed itself very palpably upon the boat. The hatch-way coverings in the front part were lifted off, and in some cases broken and split, while the boat itself recoiled some two or three feet, and penetrated the soft bank of the river.

Experiment number three was made with the full charge of twenty three pounds of powder. The time of the flight of the ball was thirty-one seconds, and the distance three and a half miles. The recoil of the gun carriage was about two feet, and the effect of the concussion upon the loose wooden work of the boat was the same as in the previous shot.

to number three, Capt. Paulding, of the gunboat St. Louis, discharging the gun in the place of Capt. Constable. Capt. Paulding describes the concussion as very stunning and painful, and thinks it could not be endured within the bulwarks of the mortar boat by any man for more than eight or ten consecutive shots.

Number five was with but fifteen pounds of powder, the mortar in this case being elevated to more than for y-five degrees. The shell was twenty eight seconds in the air, and seemed to fall as far away as any of the preceeding ones, which led to the opinion in the minds of the committee that a fighter charge of powder was quite as efficient as a full twenty three pound charge. The mortar boats are about sixty feet lorg, and twenty-five feet wide, surrounded on all 8 des by iron-plate bulwarks, six or seven teet high. The mortar fiself weighs 17,210 pounds. In has a bore easily admitting a 13 inch shell, and from the edge of the bore to the outer rim measures seventeen inches. The mortar bed weighs about were first introduced eleven years ago. 4,500 pounds, and from the experiment of to-day is pronounced by Capt. Constable to be the most admirable mortar carriage yet invented.

pounds, an enormous missile to be harled through Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking the air a distance farther than from the levee to Cough in Consumption, and Grand avenue, in your city. Filled with powder these shell will weigh 215 pounds, and can be thrown at least a half a mile further than were giving immediate relief.

Say, twenty of these mortar boats drop down to within easy reach of Colombus, and at the same time be out of the reach of the best rifled and strengthening the voice. cannon the rebels may bring to bear-so small, indeed, at a distance of three and a half or four miles as scarcely to be discernable on the surface of the water. Say further, that each of these boats will fire, at a very low estimate, four shells an hour. Then twenty of them would discharge eight shell an hour, with perfect impunity, and at A Cold is annering. this rate for one night of ten hours eight hundred of these terrific missiles may be thrown into the rebel camp and fortifications. Can they endure it? Pandemonium would be a Paradise to the place it would make of Columbus.

coil of the boat was altogether lateral, and not perpendicular, as it was feared it would be. It BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO also shows that the iron bulwarks render the concussion more severe than it would be without BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO them, and that if they are permitted to remain, some plan will have to be devised by which the BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO gunners at each discharge may get outside of them. Illustrating the effects of the concussion BRANDE'S - TUSSILAGO is the gircumstance that the cap of the gunner who discharged the 15-pound charge was carried away from his head, and he almost taken off his

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are indered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of s from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article svery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furlady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any rug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless,

usands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. 01v22-d&w'61

WANTED.

WANTED-WET NURSE-A good Wet Nurse want-ed immediately. Apply at this office.

PIANOS.

Superior Piano Fortes.

THE BEST, INCLUDING CHICKERING & SONS, BOS. IN IN IN IN IN INCLUDING CHICKERING & SONS, BOS. TON: STEINWAY & SONS, New York; William Knabe & Co., Baltimore, may be found at The Indiana Music Store,

N. B .- Planes to Rent. WILLARD & STOWELL. CROCERS.

A. C. BE. SCHENULL.



Wholesale Grocers. ' Corner Washington and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis,

n this city, with such facilities as to enable us to is low as any house in the West, we invite dealers where. Just received on consignment. 480 Half bris, new White Fish. 115 " " Mackerel.

30 Bags new Peanuts. fore and for sale at very low figures

PERSONAL.

ASTROLOGIST! ASTROLOGIST! THE CHARMING AND FASCINATING Miss Ida Henri. The most wonderful Planet Reader brexistence, takes her

departure en M. Friday Next. M Now is the time to consult her. MISS HENRI SHOWS A CORRECT LIKENESS OF THOSE YOU LOVE. Brings absent ones back. Causes PRICES MODERATE. Consultation room, Letter B, Spencer House. Private entrance for ladies on Louisiana street. Terms moderate -

feb11-d3t

MEDICAL.

suit the times.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, OR SPERMATORRHIEA, positively incurable by any means but those I advocate. Before commencing any treatment learn how the writer actually cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others. feb10-dAw3w Charlestown, Mass.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1862. the payment of the Coupons of semi-annual interest which become due on the 19th instant, in coin, agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurers at

New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. All such Coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each Coupon and the aggregate Secretary of the Treasury,

HAT IMICONTRACTS GAMAINM

Notice to Contractors. OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ARSENAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Indiana Arsenal until February 15th, 1862, for the Indiana Arsenal until February 15th, 1862, for sking and furnishing the United States Government with ten thousand (10,000) Tin Canisters for six-pound guns; and the same quantity for twelve-pound guns. To w made of xx tin, and in all respects like samples to be Proposals will be opened at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 15th astant. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting or all bids that may be made for the above work; also of issuing contracts to one or more of the lowest responble bidders, and of enlarging or diminishing the number Experiment number four gave results similar of Canisters above specified as may be required by the

MEDICAL.

Capt. Commanding Arsenal.

A Slight Cold, Cough, Haarseness = or Sare Threat,

which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Flight Rald in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon

attacks the lungs. Brown's Branchial Traches It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for The shell filled with wet sand weighed 230 Roughs, Rolds, Branchitis, numerous affections of the Threat, The

Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing

Sold by all Oruggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

What is Life Without Health

A Cough is troublesome, iloarseness prevents speech. Sore Threats are painful

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO The trial of to day demonstrated that the re- Is pleasant to take, and soon effects a cure.

> CURES COUGHS. CURES COLDS. CURES HOARSENESS.

CURES SORE THROAT. ODE TO BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO. WONDERFUL GRANULES.

Oh! where can I find them, To the Drug Store go quick, I will speedily try them; I have a bad Cough, And I wish to be sure To have the best remedy That will very soon cure. IF 25 cents per box, at all the Drug Stores.

ODE TO WONDERFUL GRANULES. Coughs and Colds will go away, Sometimes in a single day, if to the Drug Store you will go And get supplied with Tussilago; You can use it freely as you please, It never fails to give you ease. Those Granules wonderful are, I'm sure, For they speedily effect a lasting cure. 25 cents per box, at all Drug Stores.

FOR SALE.

ish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every For Sale or to Exchange FOR CITY PROPERTY,

553 Acres, the Gallaudet Farm

Situated eight miles from Indianapolis, NATHE INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAIL-(ROAD, with the station Gallaudet in its center; every acre fenced, nearly all the rails new or recently

reset; 300 acres in cultivation, 100 acres underdrained, four good orchards, eight wells of water, two good barns and a new one 115 feet long nearly completed, a family residence worth \$4,000, five tehant houses, a saw-mill worth \$2,000, a store and store-house. This highly fertile farm, unequaled in situation by any in the State, only 20 minutes by railroad from Indianapolis, four passenger trains stop-ping at the farm station each day, with a State road running through its center, is now offered for sale at a great bargain. It can be divided into six or eight farms if desired. For terms apply to the owner. J S. BROWN. G. Haudet, January 4, 1861.

MILITARY COODS.

BLANKETS, Mexican Ponchos

FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS.

A TACKINTOSH TALMAS, dark blue, imitation of Cloth, suitable for officers. Long Top and Short floors, Caps with Capes, Riding Leggins, Gauntlets and Gloves, Officers' Fine Coats, Havelocks, Air-Beds, Pillows and Cushions; Drinking Cups; Fulding Gots and Beds, Rubber Smoking Pipes, Cloaks and Capes, Elastic Filters, together with a large assortment of other articles suit-

able for camp purposes.

dec27-d2m

SUTLERS Are respectfully invited to give us a call. All goods sold at manufacturers' prices. BART & HICKCOX. INDIA RUBBER DEPOT. No. 49 West Fourth St., one door west from Walnut,

NOTICE. Notice to Indiana Troops.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Cincinnati, Obio.

INDIANA VOLUNTREBA, Indianapolis, January 30, 1862. AVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES FIRSHE UNDERSIGNED USES THIS MEDIUM OF APprising the Indiana troops that there yet remains in bepartment a large stock of Blankets, Comforts, Woolto examine our goods and prices before purchasing else- en Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Mittens and Gloves, the donations of citizens from all parts of the State, for distribution to such of our soldiers as need them. Letters have been addressed to many of the Colonela and Regimental Quartermasters inviting them to order supplies of these goods. Same have done so, but nore have failed to reply. Presuming that this notice may reach some whom letters have not reached, the request is hereby made that wherever goods of the above description are needed, the Colonel or Quartermaster of such regiment will immediately apply for the same, stating the quantity of each sort needed, and to what point they should be sent. They will in all cases, while the supply lasts, be promptly forwarded at the expense of the State. J. H. VAJEN,

> DENTISTS. P. G. C. HUNT, DENTIST

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. ou to be beloved. Gives you good luck without charge. NO. 32, EAST MARKET STREET, INDIANAPOLIS IND.

FOR SALE. Household Furniture for Sale. FAMILY breaking up housekeeping will dispose of

their Household Furniture cheap, at private sale. Horse and Rugey Enclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box 176, at a low price. Enquire at No. 69 West New York street, hetween Mississippi and Tennessee streets. feb12-d1w

\$35 per foot-1,100. \$35 per foot-\$1,100. \$35 per foot-1,100.

DAILY STATE SENTIBLAS NOT

195 Feet.

\$37 50 per foot-1,500.

\$35 perfect 1,100.

OF SQUARE NO. 4. AS PER PLAT A STATE OF THE PERSON

THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES

IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION

NORTH STREET.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sts.,

\$35 perfoot-1,400. \$37 50 per foot-1,500. 15 Foot Alley

MICHIGAN STREET.

THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED Afron \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$65 to \$45 per foot. Tills is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, be tween Illinois, Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis.

DRY COODS.

Parties wishing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot. TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest.

For further information call at - y office over Taibott's Jewelry Store:

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862—feb1-d6m

AMUSEMENTS.

195 Feet.

146 50 per foot- \$2,200.

\$45 per foot-1,800.

MEDICAL

\$45 per foet-1,800.

\$15 per foot-1.800.

Sold for \$2,750.

END'PLIS FEMALE

INSTITUTE.

METROPOLITAN HALL. Lady and Gentleman to Dress Circle 75 cents,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 14, '62. BENEFITOF Miss E. Kimberly

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. MR. FELIX VINCENT. MISS MARION MACARTHY. MR. J.G. LUMBARD,

THE CELEBRATED BASSO Prom Chicago will appear and sing several patriotic songs. Miss Kimberly also will recite several Patriotic Odes, the whole forming a delightful entertainment Doors open at 7, commence at 75.

WINCHELL.

The Queer, Quaint and Quizzical, WILL give a series of entertainments, consisting of emire new pieces, at College Hall, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 13, 14, AND 15, 1862.

160 Admittance 25 cents; Children under 12 years 15 cenis. Doors open at 8:45. DRY COODS. DONGS, &C.

HOTELS.

PATTISON HOUSE,

THE EAST END OF EAST MARKET-HOUSE.

A paired and improved, and furnished entire will lew furniture, and I am now prepared to accommodate

old friends will give me a call at my new quarters.

have a good new house and a number of good rooms

The house it close to the County and United States Court-houses and Postoffice.

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NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

mediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

Day board re wanted.

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BENJAMIN HARRISON. - WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Late of Wallace & Harrison. | Late of Conner & Fishback. HARRISON & FISHBACK. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE, NO. 62 EAST WASHINGTON ST.,

(Over Munson & Johnston's Stove Store,) INDIANAPOER, INDIANA. FTTHE ENDERSIGNED HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their cure in the

State and Pederat Courts. BENJAMIN HARRISON. WILLIAM P. FISHBACK. December 11, 1861. Henry M. Seort; Nutary Public, will take acknowledge ments of deeds, &c. at the above office, dec12-d3m

PHYSICIANS. DR. HENRY F. BARNES.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. OFFICE-Diagonal, corner of Washington street

NO. 29 NORTH ALABAMA ST., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER. Office No. 5. AS been newly painted, papered, and otherwise re-SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET. LCOIDE TOJEA Boarders or Travelers at very low rates; and I hope my

> NOTICE. entition to the Erna Building

THE A NEW YEAR CALL -A KNODLE SON would respectfully request all those indebted to them to call at their place of businesson East Washington street, north side, opposite Glenns' Block, and settle their accounts. A. Knodle & Son need the money or they would not thus publicly call apon their patrons for whose favors in the past they are extremely obliged. It will give A. Knodle & Son infinite pleasure to serve all who

GENERAL COMMISSION FORWARDING MERCHANT, Large Fire-Proof Building,



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may called them in the source I THE M And dif PIANOS.

Between Main Street and the River, Consignments are respectfully solicited, and im-